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JULY 24, 1855.

49 All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Wash- and that species of property has really deterior

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-

taining new subscribers in Virginia.

HON. J. H. WHEELER AND HIS AB-DUCTED SLAVES.

Some days since, we published the mere fact before the United States court in Philadelphia.

We beg our readers North and South to read carefully and reflectingly the account of this Mr. Wheeler was treated with, we unhesitamonstrous outrage. We think it worthy of our tingly say, that he should take the life of the editorial notice, because there are features in this transaction that should really attract the atten- of a mad dog or a midnight robber; and for not tion of all sound constitutional and honest men doing precisely this thing, we hold Mr. Wheeler of our country.

Mr. Wheeler, the American minister to Nicaragua, in obedience to the instructions of his Government, was returning to his official duties to the country to which he had been accredited. Coming from a Southern and slave State, and desiring to take his family with him, he, naturally enough, thought it no treasonable offence to take his own slaves with him for their, and his own, comfort and convenience. It will be seen, however, that this legitimate purpose was successfully is, in conclusion, that public sentiment must interferred with by a Mr. Passmore Williamson one of those incarnate fiends who believe in neither God nor the devil, and whom we make bold to predict will be neglected by the first, and taken into the especial keeping of the last. Look

" A man named Passmore Williamson," says Mr. Wheeler, under oath, "came up to me, and asked if he might speak to my servants." Mr. Wheeler replied, "that he could not imagine what business he could have with his servants. and that if he had anything to say, he (Mr. Wheeler) was the proper person to say it to. Williamson pushed past Mr. Wheeler, and asked the woman (Jane) if she was a slave, and if she knew she was in a free country! Mr. Wheeler interfered, when two colored ruffians seized him, and THREATENED "TO CUT HIS THROAT IF HE MADE ANY RESISTANCE!

Well, the negroes were dragged unwillingly from their master, and carried, God knows where, the little boys protesting their reluctance to go "with the mob," by shrieks of "murder."

We are scarcely willing to trust ourselves to free comment upon this outrage upon the rights of a citizen of the United States. We waive, as unnecessary to our object, the fact that Mr. Wheeler was an accredited representative of our country abroad. It is enough that he is a citizen of one of the States of this Union; and even if he were the humblest in position and property, he vet was entitled to the rights of property and person wherever his duty or inclination carried Both, in his case, were violated. His slaves,

his property under the Constitution and laws of his own State and the United States, guarantied by both, and without which guarantee the Union never would have been formed, were-not stolen-but in the broad day seized from his control and possession. To effect this seizure, two negroes held the master, who was, only too mildly, remonstrating at this violence upon his rights. Thus, we say, his property and person were alike violatically none, we say. It is true there is a fugitive slave law. It is true there are the State and property where it finds it-the last will punish the offender WHEN he is convicted. The recovery of the property is attended with all the expenses incident to a law suit, and is rendered otherwise valueless, by the serious effect it has not only upon the slaves recovered, but upon those who are at home. There are some servants that the wealth of Girard cannot replace, for the love of your servant to you and yours is not purchaseable. Where, then, is the philanthropy? Surely not in tearing from a respected protector a servant who does not want to go, and who is happy, contented, and well-cared for by his Northern business men are always anxious to be master. Nor will you find it in the severence of all the ties of kindred which bind him or her to their homes and the homes of their families and friends. If, then, there be neither law nor philanthropy for such outrages, where do they derive their charter for the justification of such conduct? We answer, norchere, but in the black fiendish, wicked and hellish hearts of the Abolitionists. Look at the morality of it. A man steals our purse; he is detected, tried, and under the law punished. He is a much more respectable character, for he takes the chances of these consequences. A man poisons the nature of our slave, and allures or forces him from our possession. He is not tried, but a suit only brought for the recovery of the property. In this suit he admits he did force our property from us; and, notwithstanding this admission, is bailed in the insufficient sum of \$5,000-an amount that we suppose the Abolitionists will raise for their dear martyr in the twinkling of an eye. We do not mean to reflect upon the judicial course of Judge Kane, for we have a high appreciation of his learning and fairness. We think the insufficiency is either in the law itself or in the rules family of States. They have introduced strife

But this act was perpetrated in open day-nay, upon a crowded wharf-in the presence, we suppose, of hundreds of witnesses, only one of whom tendered the least assistance to Mr. Wheeler! And has it come to this, that hundreds of citizens of one of our largest cities will stand by coolly and see a fellow-citizen thus maltreated? Every outrage him. Things have grown so bad, that a man who witnessed that scene and did not interfere, southerner cannot take into a northern State his is an accessory to the outrage himself. Why, the favorite nurse to attend upon his sick wife or helpbandit will not reveal, even under oath, his scenes upon the highway. But this devil, who nurse, and then being mobbed for attempting to hires two negroes to hold the master, bribes the police, and steals the slaves, avows unblushingly. necessary consequence, of this is, that in place of in open court, that he did it. His excuse of phi- the hundreds that went from the South to solanthropy fails utterly, for he forces the poor journ at northern places of pleasure, to spend slaves from a fuller liberty than they can ever with lavish generosity the gains from their large hope to enjoy again. But what principle is es- estates, or frem successful business, and to cultitablished by a successful and continued perpetra- vate friendly intercourse with their northern tion of this violence to individual rights? What brethren-in place, we say, of those hundreds, would be thought of a man in North Carolina there are now but tens. Every year diminishes who would entice Mr. Williamson's servant- the number, and every year gives a sharper edge white or free black-from his service, if he were to resentment. The confidence that subsisted in in transitu or on a visit to that State, and excuse olden times between the two sections, has given himself by saying that he did not choose that he or place to suspicion and distrust, and alienation is they should be held to such service. Would not the rapidly taking the place of friendship. law take prompt cognizance of the matter, and Those who went North now disperse them restore the servant to the master-for he is the selves among the numerous Southern watering master until the stipulated period of the service places, or make a trip to Europe. shall be exhausted. Surely it would, and, more It is idle to raise questions as to who is that this, such a man would be placed in coventry blame. There is no question about it. The faby society. What is the difference? Why, we might | natics are to blame, and the communities which

just as well assume to prescribe the character of tolerate them in their outrages. Unless these other species of labor. How long are we to stand men are restrained, both the business and social be insulted-how much weaker is the tenure of our property to become by these every-day outrages? But the other day, the Hon. Linn Boyd (late Speaker of the House of Representatives) was subjected to the same thing. Every day almost we have to record the abduction of slaves from Virginia. In the lower part of the valley, slaves are abducted upon a wholesale principle ated in value in consequence of its precarious ten-

ure. The execution of the Fugitive Slave law is so rare and so difficult, that even a judge has to be lauded to the skies for his official agency in returning property to its rightful owner!! And for their own interests demands that they do vet, what the law makes a crime, these Abolitionists parade as a virtue. Can human depravity go farther? Well, the law fails, public opinion the abduction, in open day, at Philadelphia, of fails, morality fails, to correct this evil. What three slaves of Mr. Wheeler. To-day we lay is our recourse? Clearly this, and though, lovers before our readers from the Baltimore Sun, a of law and order, we are constrained to assert it. somewhat detailed account of the proceedings If a Southern man carries his slave through a free State as a part of his family, (for he is a part of it,) and he is met with such brutality as scoundrel just as soon as he would the life o censure. A little phlebotomy would correct it sooner than anything else. Suppose Speaker Boyd, constitutionally and rightfully elected the Vice President of the United States, could not reach Washington, possibly, without coming through one or more free States with his own

servants-is the will of the majority of the people to be contravened, and he either to lose his slaves, and get mobbed himself, resign his place, or go round by Cape Horn to Washington? The fact join with the too feeble law to protect us against these cruel outrages-or the principles of our Union are a failure, and the Union itself is dissolved. Meantime we repeat, and we are no braggart, if Mr. Passmore Williamson were even o attempt to abduct our slave, it would be the ast he would ever try his hand on, how well soever he might be supported by his free negro ssociates. We beg, too, that Philadelphia will eform her pelice, for it is not a very creditable norality that will steal a slave, but resorts to catching" one. We are glad to see the efficient and able manner in which our friend the attorney for the United States is prosecuting this scoundrel.

CAPE MAY-NORTHERN WATER NO PLACES AND SOUTHERN VISITERS. A correspondent of the Baltimore American, inder date of the 20th instant, presents a glowing

and if he shall only be successful in getting the

most the law can possibly prescribe for him, he

will deserve the thanks of the whole country.

picture of life at Cape May. He says: "Yesterday was said to be the finest day of the eason for bathing, the breakers being heavier, the water warmer, and the sun shining brighter than on any previous day. The bathing grounds were consequently thronged at eleven o'clock, presenting a scene to the novice at Cape Island of the most interesting, amusing, and novel character. The variety of dresses, embracing all the

colors of the rainbow, and an assemblage of not less than three thousand persons, arrayed in the most fantastic manner, was a scene well worth viewing, independent of the pleasure of partici-pating in the healthful recreation and enjoyment. The larger portion of the bathers were ladies and hildren, and they took to the water like so many ducks, tossed to and fro by the breakers, and ometimes swamped over head and ears by their irresistible force. To dodge them at times was impossible, so quick do they follow in succession, especially to those inexperienced in sea bathing whilst at one instant overwhelmed and ca ried off with their force, at the next they would

gated dresses. Husbands can scarcely recognise their wives when they join them in the water, or slave law. It is true there are the State and children their parents—the consequence is, there is a general freedom from restraint, and all partiin the enjoyment with an abandon that contributes greatly to the pleasures of the surf The ladies are mostly accompanied by gentlemen who steady them in the breakers, though many o them seem to be more able to stand the ocean's rudeness than their male companions. They are generally the first in the water and the last t eave it.

"There has always been a great anxiety evinced among the hotel keepers to secure as large a share as possible of Baltimore and Southern guests. In conversation with one of the most experienced, was given the following answer: 'Philadelphia pay their board only, while Southerners spend with and extend their acquaintance with South-

Every year, perhaps, instead of increasing, di ninishes the number of visiters from the South to the Northern watering-places. Though an unpleasant subject to contemplate, yet it may not be altogether unprofitable to offer some reflections in reference to it. The time was when, despite the absence of con-

veniences and facilities for travelling, the northern

watering places were crowded every season with families from the South. No unkind and acrimonious feelings existed between the two sections. There was no danger that social intercourse would be rendered unpleasant by angra discussions and altercations. There was n danger that the southern master would be deprived by fanatics of trusty servants that accompanied him. Nor was there any reason to apprehend reproach and insult. It is melanchely to contemplate the change wrought by the lapse of a few years. Bad men, unscrupulous demagogues, crazy fanatics, and reckless abolitionists. have combined to disturb the harmony, of the prescribed for the administration of the law; per- where there was peace, and discord where there was agreement. They have banded together to liberate contented, trusted, and well-treated slaves, as soon as their Teet touch northern soil. They take them from their owners by either fraud or force, and raise up bloody and violent mobs to prevent the legal enforcement of the owner's right to his property, and to insult, injure, and recover her. The consequence, the natural and

this? How long is the dignity of our persons to relations between the two sections will altogether cease, and there will be antagonism, bitter antagonism, instead of peace and friendship.

The fanatics who are bringing these evils upor the country, ought to be made to understand by the substantial business men of the North, that the injury caused to them by the outrages they commit, exceeds, if anything, the injury done to the Southerner. Every slave rescue strikes off a long list of merchants from the books of the Northern houses. The business men ought to combine, and vote and work against every political incendiary and abolition demagogue. Leaving patriotism out of the question, a due regard something, and do it quickly.

We transer to our columns this morning the following well-deserved compliment from the Journal of Commerce to our officers on the United States ship Congress. We do so for the reason; which we are not ashamed to avow, that we have several personal friends among them; and in these evil times a friend is of much more value than when friends were more numerous. There s one mistake, however, our contemporary makes, and which we beg leave to correct Captain Magrader is not a Pennsylvanian, but a Virginian; and the worst thing you can do to a Virginian is to locate him elsewhere. He is the brother of Colonel Bankhead Magruder, of the United States Army, equally distinguished in that service as himself. Both are Virginians, and each an honor and ornament to his profession, and to the old Commonwealth whose sons they

THE UNITED STATES SHIP CONGRESS AND HER OFFICERS .- In a detailed notice of the United States ship Congress, which appears in the Journal of Commerce, the following complimentary mention is made of her officers:

"While we have great confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of our naval officers gener-ally, we are inclined to think that the country has special reason to congratulate itself on the superior efficiency of those selected by the Secre-tary for this frigate. Commodore Breese is a na-tive of the Empire State, a brother of the late Inited States senator from Illinois, in the vigor and strength of a ripe manhood, of very blanc and winning manners, uniting a rich and sound experience with great enthusiasm for the service, and a particular favorite with all the officers around him. His past history is the surest pledge of his future fidelity, honor, and complete success in any position of responsibility or trial in which

"Captain Magruder, the captain of the fleet, is we think, a Pennslyvanian by birth-a descendant of the old Scotch Presbyterians—inheriting their love of liberty and religion, as bold and firm in his profession of faith in the Gospel as he is uncompromising in his adherence to right and his practice of all the virtues, much beloved in private life, of undoubted bravery, and of proved fficiency in the public service.

"Captain Craven, the captain of the flag-ship was born in Washington city, resided much in early life at the North, and, having passed with distinguished honor through the successive grades of the service, has reached the position of commander in the navy. During the last five years he has held the responsible position of Superin-tendent in the Naval Academy at Annapolis Much of the efficiency of this rapidly-rising insti-tution is doubtless to be attributed to the calm energy and solid wisdom which are characteristic of Captain Craven. Should his successors possess the same sterling qualities, the time is not distant when the Naval Academy will become to the navy what our Military Academy at West Point is to the United States army.
"The lieutenants are all comparatively young

men, full of devotedness to the service, and of great maral worth-descended from and connect d with some of the most eminent men among the fathers of the Republic, in civil as well as in mil tary life. Liqutenant Stoddard is descended from the distinguished Northampton divine of the same name. Lieutenant May is a son of the late Dr. May of Washington, and brother of the Captain May whose name became such a terror to the Mexicans and such a centre for brave men to rally around in the late war. Lieutenant Porter is "The bathing ground at eleven o'clock in the morning resembles an immense masquerade, as it is difficult to distinguish males from females, so retary of State. The flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Carter, of Virginia, has been much at sea, is strongly attached to the service, and, though pos ed of ample fortune, and a quiet home in the Old Dominion, responds most cheerfully to every call the Department makes upon him.

"Purser Temple is a son-in-law of ex-Presider Tyler; and while he has charge of the strong-box of the frigate, would be ready, if occasion should demand it, to give his strong arm to the defens of his ship and his native land."

Interesting from Spain.

Madrid, July 1 .- Although hardly recovere om his indisposion, General Espartero was yes terday present in the Cortes, where the discussion of the basis of the Constitution was brought to close. At 4 o'clock, when the Chamber rose, h drove to the Palace and presented his resignation to the Queen. To-day's Gazette, in its non-officia part, gives the document, which runs as follows:

Senora,-When the whole nation last year resolved to recover its rights and to extripate the abuses that had been introduced into the government of that State, I was called by the bero people of Saragossa to authorize and sustain the movement which, with the above object, had taken place in that city and in other towns of Arragon, without hesitation I hurried thither to air and defend such noble intentions, and I pledged myself in the most solefin terms, to use all my efforts for the fulfilment of the national will. Then your Majesty was pleased to summon me to your esence, naming me President of the Council of nisters, and i accepted the bonorable and delicate charge with the firm resolution of giving it up as ed—their convocation being one of the chief etitions I made to your Majesty when I took office, and one that your Majesty granted withou

pugnance.
"The Constituent Cortes having assembled. had the honor, conformably with mentioned resolution, to present my resignation to your Majesty; but circumstances known to all compelled to remain at the head of the Government, in obedience to your Majesty's commands until the Constitution of the State should be voted. This has now been done, since the bases are voted; and having fuffilled my engagement, and my health not permitting me to public business, I entreat your Majesty to relieve me from the office of the President of the Council of Ministers, for which I shall feel grateful as for the greatest avor your Majesty can confer on me.

"God preserve your Majesty man "BALDOMERO ESPARTERO." The Premier had kept his determination a pro nd secret from every one until the moment he communicated it to the Queen. His colleague were uninformed of it, because he desired to avoid the pressing arguments and entreaties with which he well knew they would assail him to induce him to remain at their head. Only yester day morning the Gazette positively contradicted a newspaper statement that the Duke de la Vic toria was determined to resign, describing it as "entirely without foundation." Painfully affected by her Minister's resolution, the Queen deherself firmly resolved not to accept his resignation. He insisted; she shed tears and used entreaties, but without effect, and the Duke retired from the presence, leaving his resignation with her Majesty. She immediately sent for Gen. O'Donnell, who was astonished to learn what had passed, and fully agreed with her as to the necessity of retaining Espartero at the head of affairs. If he could not be induced to remain, ne Queen told O'Donnell she would not remain in Madrid, where she should not consider herself in safety. In this she judged well. Espartero is the Keystone of the situation; if he withdrew himself the whole structure would fall to pieces, and it is impossible to predict what would arise out of the ruins. We should have the National Guard, on the one hand, furious at the departure of their favorite, and incapable of being convinced that he had not been sucrificed to a re-actionary intrigue; on the other side would stand the troops (who hate the Nationals,) jealous, suspicious, and on the qui vive; the Mo-derados would be working one way, the Demo-

crats another, or both combined against the Liberals, bewildered by the loss of their chief. We are in the barricade season, with a fine, blazing, inflammatory sun, and chaos would not be far off. All were convinced that serious and perhaps san-guinary events would follow hard upon the heels Espartero's retreat; and, as an instance of the eneral feeling, I may mention that the Minister f Foreign Affairs, General Rabala, last night lared that if Espartero had persisted in his determination he would have taken himself and his family out of Madrid within 24 hours.

By the Queen's desire O'Donnell sought Espar-tero. The interview was most animated. The Duke was long inflexible, but O'Donnell was not to be re-pulsed. He returned again and again to the charge appealing to his companion's patriotism, and de-picting, in glowing, but not axaggerated colors the terrible consequences to the country if Espartero persisted in his intention. I am assured—and the incident is by no means inconsistent with O'Donnell's impetuous and passionate character—that in the heat of discourse he threw himself on his knees as a suppliant. At last the Duke yielded. A Cabinet Council was held at 7 o'clock ast night, and the other Ministers were apprised, to their extreme consternation, of Espartero's resignation, and, to their great joy, of his having nsented to withdraw it

The Court of Claims adjourned, on Saturday ast, to meet on the seventeenth of October, in a room to be prepared for it, meanwhile, in one of

EXPENSES OF RAILROADS .- The American Railvay Times of 19th instant, centains a table exibiting the classification of railroad expenses, from which it appears that 29 per cent, of the expenses upon railroads are absorbed in maintenance of way or road bed, 20 per cent. in oil, fuel and waste, 10 per cent. in repairs of locomotives, 11 per cent, in freight expenses, and the remaining 28 per cent. in passenger expenses, repairs of freight and passenger cars, and incidental and contingent expenses.

From the following comparative statement it will be perceived that freight roads are vastly nore expensive than those in which passenger

Н	trame predominates:		
	Supporter Railroads. Name of Railroads.	Total expense in 1864.	Expenses per mile of the length of
	Eastern 93	\$299,578	\$3,22
ä	Ogdensburg119	416,255	3.49
	New York-Central 582	3,088,041	5,30
	Old Col'y & Fall River 87	490,270	5,63
	Erie464	2,637.608	5,68
	Boston and Maine 83	485,229	5,84
	Harlem133	757,541	5.92
	Providence 55	331,465	6,02
	Western	1,045,241	6.74
	Hudson River144	1,160 951	8,06
	Worcester 69	594,529	8 61
	Fitchburg 68	640,441	9,41
	Lowell 28	323,027	11,52
	Barnum's El	ephant.	

Lieutenant Governor Brown, of the New Enging the diet of the elephant, whose exploits lowing on Barnum's farm in Connecticut have

een mentioned in all the papers, the great show

man replies in a way not likely to encourage the general introduction of that kind of labor: "He eats on an average one bushel of oats an one hundred pounds of hay per day—Sunday and all. His weight is 4,700 pounds. He will accomplish any kind of work set before him, and uses ten times better judgment than three-fourths of the help which I am obliged to employ on my farm. Above all things, he is not an eye servant. Once set him to work piling wood, picking up stones, or anything else, and you can leave him without fear of his playing 'old soldier' in your absence. Another capital negative quality is, that he don't pick up his duds and start for home exactly at six o'clock in the afternoon, as many other farmers' 'assistants' do. He is willing to labor till sundown, and even later if work oressing. On the whole, he is a very honorable, ndustrious, intelligent and well-behaved farmer. Nevertheless, I cannot conscientiously recom-mend elephants as the *cheapest* workers on a farm. They cannot work in cold weather, and of course would eat themselves up, trunk and all, in a sin-

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM .- The German citizens of Charleston, S. C., have had pre-pared a beautiful and costly sword to be presented to Capt. Duncan N. Ir their admiration of his conduct in the Kozsta affair at Smyrna in 1853. The blade is 281 inches ong, and the handle 4 inches, making a total gth of 321 inches. The handle is mounted b gold eagle, and the scabbard is also mounte th gold and terminating with a gold dolphin. The belt is made of silk and silver, and represents he stars and stripes of the flag of our country.

MINISTER FROM SPAIN.-Senor Alfonso Escaante has been named by the 'cabinet of the Duke de la Victoria, minister plenipotentiary to the United States, vice Senor Cueto, removed. The nom nation has not yet been approved by the Cortes, of which Escalante is a member.

vas a review of Sherman's (formerly Ringgold's) lying Artillery, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in the presence of Gen. Shields, Gov. Gorman, Ser tor Sumner, and a number of others.

APPOINTMENT .- Captain George F. Lindsay, ssistant quartermaster, has been ordered to Washington to officiate temporarily as quarte master in the marine corps, in the place of Major Augustus A. Nicholson, deceased

THE UNITED STATES FrIGATE POTOMAC, Comander Powell, bearing the broad pennant of commodore Paulding of the Home Squadron, was towed down to Hampton Roads from No. olk, on Friday. HORACE GREELEY has returned to Paris, having

left his family in Switzerland. He is ready, it is stated, to take his trial, and intimates his intention of giving very earnest battle. A tradesman having sunk his shop floor a

couple of feet announces that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly Daniel Webster, one of the Kinney expedition, is said to be a grandson of the late sta man of Marshfield.

THE NEW-MOWN HAY

BY PARK BENJAMIN Talk not to me of southern bowers, Of odors breathed from tropic flowers, Or spice-trees after rain : But of those sweets that freely flow, When June's fond breezes stir the low

Grass, heaped along the plain. This morning stood the verdant spears, By Night serenely shed: This evening, like an army slain, They cumber the pacific plain With their fast lading dead.

And where they fall, and all around. such perfumes in the air abound As it long-hidden hives Of sudden richness were unseal'd When on the freshly-trodden field They yielded up their lives.

In idle mood I love to pass These ruins of the crowded grass Or listlessly to lie, Inhaling the delicious scents crushed from these downcast, verdurous tent Beneath a sunset sky. It is a pure delight, which they

ho dwell in cities, far away From rural scenes so fair an never know in lighted rooms. Pervaded by exotic blooms This taste of natural air This air, so softened by the breath Exhaled and wafted from the death

Dear friends, with whom this world is blest,

Await the common doom. And leave behind such sweet regret As in our hearts is living yet, Though heroes pass away Talk not to me of southern bowers, Or odors breathed from tropic flowers. But of the new-mown hay

Of herbs that simply bloom, And, scarcely noted, like the best

KANSAS.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S MESSAGE. To the honorable, the Council and House of Repre-sentatives of the Territory of Kansas:

Having been duly notified that your respective bodies have organized for the performance of your official functions, I herewith submit to you the usual executive communication relative to sub-jects of legislation, which universel and long connued usage in analogous cases would demand, although no express requirement of it is to be found in the act of Congress which has brought us into official existence, and prescribed our several duties.

The position which we occupy, and the solemn trust that is confided to us for originating the laws and institutions, and moulding the destinies of a new republic in the very geographical center of our vast and magnificent confederation, cannot but impress us with a deep and solemn sense of the heavy responsibility which we have assumed, and admonish us to lay aside all selfish and equiv-ocal motives, to discard all unworthy ends, and n the spirit of justice and charity to each other, with pure hearts, tempered feelings, and sober judgments, address ourselves to our task, and so perform it in the fear and reverence of that God who oversees our work, that the star we expect to add to the national banner shall be dimmed by no taint or tarnish of dishonor, and that when viewed from the trying and scrutinizing stand-point of the future, we shall be subject to no re-proach save that which springs from the inevit-able fallibility of just and upright men.

In the business of legislation, the very first ne-

cessity is the ascertainment of the existing law; as it is impossible to determine what we need in that respect, until we ascertain what we already ossess. It will be found, I think, upon slight in vestigation, that we are already provided with an ample and valuable store of laws, for the redress of civil wrongs, and the punishment of criminal effences, which will materially diminish your la-

The present Territory of Kansas has been at various periods since the treaty of April 30, 1803, with the French Republic, a portion of the Dis-trict of Louisiana, of the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of Missouri; and it becomes necessary to take a brief review of the legislation of Congress relating to it, during each of these periods. Immediately after the acquisition of the Territory of Louisiana by the treaty before mentioned, provision was made, by act of Congress passed 31st October, 1803, for its temporary government; which continued the civil, military, and judicial powers then existing, until the expiration of the first sesthe Territory of Indiana, and the Territory of then existing, until the expiration of the first ses-sion of the Eighth Congress. On the 26th of March, 1804, being the day before the close of said session, the said Territory was divided into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana; and the thirty-third parallel of north latitude from the Mississippi river West, was designated as the boundary line between the two—thus including the present Territory of Kansas in the northern division; and by the same act, this por-tion, by the name of the District of Louisiana, was subjected to the government of the Territory of Indiana, and became a part of it. The Terri-tory of Indiana had been a portion of the old Northwestern Territory, which was first organ-ized by the Ordinance of July 13, 1787. This ordinance was subsequently adapted to the provi-sions of the Constitution of the United States, by et of Congress of August 7, 1789; and by act of ongress, passed May 7, 1800, a portion of this Northwestern Territory was organized as the Territory of Indiana, to which, as already stated, he District of Louisiana was annexed. 3d day of March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was again severed from the Territory of Indiana, nd organized by the name of the Louisiana, and on the 4th day of June, 1812, was converted into the Territory of Missouri, with considerable modification of the rules for its gov-

It will thus be seen, as I have stated, that the country composing our Territory has been successively subjected to the French code, existing t the acquisition of Louisiana, by the treaty of Paris—to the laws of Indiana, derived from the Northwestern Territory, as well as those enacted for Indiana after its severance—to the law of the Territory of Lonisiana, and the law of the Terrisouri. The severance of a portion of the latter Territory, and its erection into the State of Missouri, in the year 1821, did not, in my opinion, at all affect the laws in force outside of the bounds of the State, which remained as valid

after that event as they were before.
Under the ordinance of 1787, amended in 1789, it was provided that a certain legislative power should be invested in the Governor and Judges, who were directed to adopt and publish such laws, criminal and civil, of the original States, as they might consider necessary, which were to remain in force unless altered by the Legislature It was also provided by authority of Congress, among other things, that the inhabitants should always be entitled to the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus and of the trial by Jury, of a pro ortionate representation o. the people in the egislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law.

By the act of May 7, 1800, erecting the Territory of Indiana, a Government was provided "in all respects similar to that provided by the ordi-nance of Congress passed July 13, 1787, for the government of the Territory of the United States north of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants shall enjoy all and singular, the rights, privileges, and advantages granted and secured to the people by nance," and the same powers were conferred and duties enjoined upon its officers as had been exercised by the officers of the Northvestern Territory under the said ordinance.

By the act of the 26th March, 1804, annexing the District of Louisiana to Indiana Territory, power was given to the Governor and Judges "to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants there-of," and it was also further provided, "that the Judges shall possess the same jurisdiction they possess in the Indiana Territory. This arrangement, however, was of short duration, for in less than a year the Territory of Louisiana was erected by a law which took effect on the fourth day of July following, and Congress then vested the entire legislative power in the Governor and Judges, securing trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions and in all civil cases involving over one hundred dollars; if demanded, and saving of all laws previously in force in the district and not innsistent with the act of Congress.

The act of 1812, changing the name of the Teritory to Missouri, and taking effect on the firts Monday of December following, provided a more efficient and thorough organization, and was much more comprehensive in its details, vesting the legislative power in a General Assembly, but taking care to provide that the people should "always be entitled to judicial proceedings ac-cording to the course of the common law and the cording to the course of the common law and the laws and usages in force in the Territory, and that the laws and regulations in force in the Territory of Louisiana, at the date of the act, and not inconsistent therewith, should continue in force until changed by the Legislative Assem-

bly."
The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Kansas does not alter the Congressional legislation as left on the first Monday of December, 1812, and its results through the Territorial Legislature, except that it repeals all former laws results the congression of the con cognizing or prohibiting slavery, and applies all laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, by which we are to understand all United States statutes enacted for other localities which are ca-pable of being transplanted and adapted to our Territory.

The Legislatures of the Territories of Louisiana and Missouri enacted, of course, many general laws, and among them is a statute of January 9, 1816, adopting for the Territory of Missouri the common law and the English statutes in aid thereof, prior to the fourth year of James the I. with some qualifications.

From this summary, the length of which has been unavoidable, it appears that the laws of the United States not inapplicable to our locality the laws of the Territory of Indiana made between the 26th of March, 1804, and the 3d of March, 1805, enacted for the District of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Louisiana—the laws of the Territory of Missouri—the common law, and the law of the Province of Louisiana at the time of the cession, except so far as the latter have su-perseded the former, still remain in force in the Territory of Kansas.

As the common law to a considerable extent was adopted for the Territory by Congress as late as 1812, and by the Missouri Legislature as late as 1816, and as it is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive system in the world, it has, without doubt, superseded and supplied a great amount of the law previously existing. In this mass of conflicting legislation, however, it will

are in force, and which are not.

There are many specific subjects of legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organizing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Prominent among them is the question whether we shall build our Government up in the basis of free or slave labor. Claiming as we do the same capacity for self-government as our fellow-citis of the States, with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in the institutions and laws which are to exist among us; compelled alone to bear their burdens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits; wisdom, justice, and fairness, would dictate that those laws and institutions would dictate that those laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United States should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather than by the representatives or citizens of other States who are no more competent to the task than we—who have no stake with us in their results, and who would most indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs. The provision of our Ter-ritorial Organic Act secures us this right, and is fonded in the true doctrines of republicanism. It may be exercised in various degrees and in various ways, and whenever it is called into ac-tion it cannot legitimately be attended with that excitement which is incident to the agitation of the slavery question in the direction of an attack upon constitutional rights.

An agitation of that kind, such as we have seen

industriously prosecuted in the past history of our country by the destructive spirit of abolitionism, can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our com-mon country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not to endanger the existence of our cherished Union. A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the Constitution, and an attack upon the rights of the State, which are guarantied by it, can have no justification or excuse. This view of the case, however, is not to be confoundwith the discussion and settlement of the slavery question in our Territory, in its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us as an open question by the legitimate action of the nation, and here it is the legitimate action of the nation, and here it is not only the privilege but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely, and enforce them peaceably and fairly. Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground, and must mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without light the same ground, and must mutually concede to each other the identical measure of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without the stern of the boat, called attention to what had become a record the very essence of republications. of opinion and freedom of discussion, without licentiousness, are of the very essence of republicanism at all times, and are peculiarly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State constitution, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the peo-ple of the Territory, indicate that event as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the meantime, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate, or regulate slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified form, with all the force and effect of any other legislative act, binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it.

Among the several objects of legislation which are referred to your action by the act organizing the Territory, is the creation and defining of countilled.

ties. The noncompletion of the surveys would ties. The noncompletion of the surveys would seem at first to require a resort to natural boundaries in the performance of this work; but from a map of projected surveys made in the office of the Surveyor General and kindly furnished me for the purpose, it is probable the county lines may be designated in advance at least over a portant to head it sould be longer by called the county lines. may be designated in advance at least over a por-tion of the Territory. You will decide whether from of the Territory. You will decide whether it is expedient to provide that the said designation shall be made before the lines are run on the ground. Of the eighteen ranges East of the base line, and the thirty-five townships South, the lands lying within townships one to fifteen South of range nine to eighteen East, and continuing on to the Miscouri river and State line, will be first to the Miscouri river and State line, will be first steering the boat. Scribner took seat with Hall and assisted in rowing. All this was the work of surveyed. Outside of these limits it perhaps would be premature to adopt the projected lines of survey as boundaries of counties. The map alluded to is submitted with this communication.

The census of the Territory, taken under the provisions of the act of Congress, exhibits a return of two thousand nine hundred and four qualified of two thousand nine hundred and four qualined voters, and an entire population of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-one persons, exclusive of Indians and officers, soldiers and employees of the army of the United States not residing in the Territory. The census returns which are the Territory. The census returns which are the Territory. The census returns which are the time the visitor was within one rod of the boat, and the party were making rapid progress towards the inlet. All in the boat saw the creature. It the army of the United States not residing in the Territory. The census returns which are the inlet. All in the boat saw the creature. It submitted for your inspection, contain a considerable amount of statistical information, such as able amount of statistical information, such as as usual, collected about one point or along a frontier line, but are dispersed over a district of more than 15,000 square miles. This state of things, although it has its inconveniences at present, is nevertheless highly gratifying, as it indi-cates that our Territory has many points of strong interest, and promises an early development of

our resources. obedience to the act of Congress, I have, until otherwise provided by law, divided the State into Judicial Districts, designated the places for courts, and assigned the Judges as stated in my proclamation of the 26th of Fenuuary last, which together with all the other proclamations from the Executive Department will be submitted to you. The designation of terms of the Supreme Court was purposely omitted, for the reason that my action was only provisional until the subject could be submitted to your charge, and the jurisdiction of the court as yet being probably only appelate, there could be for some time no business to evoke

its action. The provisions for County Courts, and the officers connected with them, and the other officers of the Territory which you may consider neces-sary—the laws for regulating and holding elections—the qualifications of voters—the jurisdic-tion of the Supreme and District Courts—the election or appointment of Justices of the Peace and Constables—their powers and jurisdiction the means of settling decedents' estates (so far as these several matters are unprovided for by the existing laws) together with other obvious subjects, need no special comment from me. In regard to Constables and Justices, however, I desire to state that I have issued a number of commis-sions throughout the Territory, which, under the act of Congress, will expire present session, and it would probably prevent public and private detriment to authorize them to complete any proceedings which may then be pending before them. If as is probable, you shall provide for filling these offices by election, I would suggest that some provision be made for the time that shall clapse between the expiration of the present commissions, and the election and quali-fications of new incumbents.

The presence in our Territory of so large a number of Indians, interspersed as they are with the white population, adds a feature to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquor, which does not exist in other communities. A portion of them indulge upon almost every opportunity in the excessive use of ardent sprits, and the friends and enemies of prohibition who are acquainted with the Indian character, and its frenzied developments under the influence of intoxication, will probably all unite in the admission, that special precautions in this respect are necessary, as well or the protection of the Indian against degradation, as of the whites against violence. more estimable members of most of the tribes are using their influence to check this evil, and we should second their efforts, as well for our given in the Villa Albano, and a letter in the sake as their own.

The cause of education I need scarcely recommend to your special attention. It is always better to pay for the education of the boy than the punishment of the man. To enlarge upon the necessity of general education for producing a good government, would be at this day, a work of supererogation, and I leave the matter in phands, confident it will receive the attention

Levying of public taxes at this time, at least to any considerable extent, before our people have secured title to their lands, or realized ther products, would be undesirable unless absolutely necessary; but if you should find it necessary to levy and collect taxes for county or other purposes, I have no doubt that the pre-emptor who claims an inchoate title in his quarter section, could be assessed thereon for his share of public burdens.

The location of the permanent seat of gover ment is also referred to you by the act of Con gress making the appropriation, and in view of impose upon your courts much embarrassment and trouble to decide the questions of implied repeal which will continually arise; and I would, therefore, call your attention to the necessity of

curing this evil by some legislation which will would seem to require that this duty should be declare distinctly which of these previous laws performed with an eye to the future as well as the present, and the probable rapid progress of our Territory and the probable bounds of a future

The organization of the militia of the Territory is another subject which will demand your attention; and in this connection I have to inform you that the Territory of Kansas is entitled to two thousand muskets, deliverable in kind, and also to one hundred and thirty-seven muskets, being the annual appropriation for 1855 from the General Control of the ral Government. The annual appropriation may be commuted for other arms or field artiflery at ral Govern be commuted for other arms or new accessost. These arms are deliverable at any accessible point in the Territory, on the requisition of and will be called for when ever

the legislation of the Territory shall make it no essary or expedient.
A. H. REEDER, Governor, &c.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1855.

The Sea-Serpent Astray.

ppearance of the Sea-serpent in Silver Lake-The Testimony of Five credible Witnesses.

The Wyoming New York) Times relates the following, and accompanies it with the affidavits of two of the parties named, that it is true to their own knowledge:

Silver Lake is a sheet of water about four miles Silver Lake is a sheet of water about four miles long, and from half to three-fourths of a mile wide. The lake is a great place of resort for fishing parties. There is said to be a place in this little lake where the lead has dropped in vain. No soundings has been obtained, hence the presumption, and we admit it as a presumption, that it connects, by some subterraneary passage with Lake Erie or Ontario, and to draw the figure still greater, with the vast Atlantic.

Friday evening last, as a party, of which we formed one, were disembarking from a trip up the lake, with a hundred pounds or less of dressed cat fish, Messrs. Charles Hall, Joseph R. Mc-Knight, Charles Scribner and Alonzo Scribner, accompanied by two boys named George Ha and John Scribner, were just leaving the landin

on an evening fishing excursion.

They left the landing near Mr. Howe's Pump Factory, about 8 o'clock, p. m., Friday, and rowed up the narrows of the outlet, where two of the party got out and dragged the boat through. the semblance, though-much larger, of a long tree trimmed off, lying on the surface of the water, north of their boat, and a dozen yards off. All looked at it, and various suggestions were made regarding it. It appeared to be 80 or 100 fee

long.

However, the party continued fishing, the thing they saw—be it tree, log, or what not—remaining in the same position for twenty minutes or half a hour. At about 9½ o'clock it had disapphane to how the party had not obpeared, when or how, the party had not observed. In about ten minutes, McKnight called attention to the same object between the boat the party occupied, and the old sail boat "Frolic," which lies aground, disabled on the east shore.

The centre of the log, tree, or whatever it was,
was in a direct line from the stern of the boat,
and not more than four rods off. After watching it a few minutes, McKnight, who was nearest it

movement. Its head, it could no longer be called a log, was not within three rods of the boat, and and assisted in rowing. All this was the work of an instant, and their mysterious and unwelcome guest disappeared while it was going forward, to the great jey of the party.

But they were not clear of their visitor. The boat had not been propelled more than forty rods when the strange customer was again visible on the surface for the third time, to the northeast of

the place of emigration, ages, occupations, &c.
This population consists of five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight males, and three thousand three hundred and eighty-three females; and it is a fact worthy of remark, as peculiar to a great extent to this Territory, that they are not, ster rising above the surface of the water eight or twelve feet in an oblique direction from the boat. All in the boat had a fair view of the creature, and concur in representing it as a most horrid and repulsive looking monster. All agree as to the length exposed to view. On the opposite side of the boat about a rod and a half to the northeast, the other extremity of the serpent was in full view, lashing the water with its tail. When the forward part descended upon the water, it created waves that nearly capsized the boat, and suspend-

ed regular operations at the oars.

The party reached shore in safety; but frightened most out of their senses. They left the boat on the side of the lake farthest from home, and footed it home some two miles, rather than ven-ture down the outlet, not more than half a mile in length. It is almost needless to say that they slept little that night.

One dollar a foot has been offered for the skin

of the serpent, if over sixty feet long.

CHEAP SHIRT-MAKING IN NEW YORK .- A recent complaint of a shirt-maker in New York to Mayor Wood, that she had been swindled out of two dollars by her employer, has brought out some interesting facts touching the wages paid to shirt-makers in that city. A contemporary says: "The standard price is twelve and a half cents

per piece, and the garment must be well made, as it has to undergo a thorough inspection, with bosom and collars—bringing from one dollar twelve and a half cents to one dollar twenty-five cents at retail. The material in these shirts cost probably about thirty-seven and a half cents; so that the total cost is fifty cents, which leaves a clear profit to the employer of one-half at least for the purchase of the material, the cutting, and the sale. Two of these garments are, no doubt, a full day's work, making the extent of the weekly earnings one dollar and a half. With this misera-ble pittance, many of them have to feed small families, pay house rent, and clothe themselves and children. It is needless to say that it can, not be done, and the consequence is a large nount of misery and destitution.

When the case referred to was before Mayor Wood, the attorney of the defendant promised that the money which had been withheld should be refunded. The Mayor took occasion to denounce the system as a swindle upon those who were unable to protect themselves. He added that he was determined to break the entire system up, if it took his entire time and salary to do so.

The Artists of Rome gave a grand dinner

Crayon says:
"In the centre of a splendid hall, lined with rare marbles and mosaics, with the ceiling painted in fresco, by Mengs, the world renowned bas reliefs, and antique statues grouped around, stood a brilliant dinner table fifty feet in length, presided over by a king, whose name will be forever associated with the fine arts, and surrounded by artists, many of whose names have already become immortal, all joining in this ovation to a patron of the fine arts, who was aptly compared to Julius II., and Leo. X."

The Duke of Nassau has given a commission to the sculptor Hopfgarten for a group in marble, representing Ohrist in the midst of his Apostles, destined for a church in Wiesbaden. These figures are to be much larger than life size, and he sum paid to the artist is to be 75,000 francs.

A statue of Allen Ramsay is to be creeted in Edinburgh, where a memorial to the poetical bar-ber has long been a desideratum.

IF A soldier on trial for habitual drunken ness was addressed by the President-"Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" 'Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."